

7439. Misbranding of Pabst's Okay Specific. U. S. * * * v. 30 Bottles of Pabst's Okay Specific. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10259. I. S. No. 15599-r. S. No. E-1368.)

On May 7, 1919, the United States attorney for the District of Columbia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the Supreme Court of said District, holding a District Court, a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 30 bottles of Pabst's Okay Specific, at Washington, D. C., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about April 3, 1919, by the Pabst Chemical Co., Chicago, Ill., and transported from the State of Illinois into the District of Columbia, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled, in part: (Wrapper) "Pabst's O. K. Okay Specific * * * highly recommended in the treatment of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Urethritis, and Chronic Mucous Discharges * * * Causes No Stricture. Absolutely Safe." (Bottle) "Pabst's O. K. Okay Specific Alcohol 24 per cent * * * highly recommended in the treatment of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Urethritis, and Chronic Mucous Discharges."

Analysis of a sample of the article made in the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of plant extractives, including copaiba, cubebs and buchu, water, and 30 per cent by volume of alcohol.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that certain statements, borne on the labels of the bottles and wrappers and in the circulars, regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the article as a treatment for gonorrhœa, gleet, urethritis, and chronic mucous discharges, were false and fraudulent in that the article contained no ingredients or combination of ingredients capable of producing the curative or therapeutic effects claimed for it. Misbranding of the article was alleged for the further reason that it contained, to wit, 30 per cent of alcohol by volume, and the bottles failed to bear any statement on the labels thereof of the quantity or proportion of alcohol contained therein.

On June 2, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7440. Misbranding of The Crossman Mixture. U. S. * * * v. 8 Dozen Bottles of The Crossman Mixture. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10091. I. S. No. 2166-r. S. No. W-314.)

On April 29, 1919, the United States attorney for the Southern District of California, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 8 dozen bottles of The Crossman Mixture, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Los Angeles, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped on January 18, 1919, by the Wright's Indian Vegetable Pill Co., New York, N. Y., and transported from the State of New York into the State of California, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part: "The Crossman Mixture * * * Recommended for the treatment of not only the active stages of simple Urethritis and of Gonorrhœa, but especially of sub-acute and chronic conditions, as Gleet. * * * The Crossman Mixture for the Treatment of Gonorrhœa and Gleet * * *."

Analysis of a sample made in the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the article consisted essentially of a mixture of volatile oils, including copaiba and cubebs, and alcohol.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that certain therapeutic effects for the treatment of urethritis, gonorrhœa, and gleet, claimed on the labels on the bottles and on the wrapper and in the circular accompanying the article, were false and fraudulent in that the contents of each and every bottle or package contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the therapeutic effects claimed for it.

On August 27, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7441. Misbranding of The Crossman Mixture. U. S. * * * v. 4 Dozen Bottles of The Crossman Mixture. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10092. I. S. No. 2165-r. S. No. W-315.)

On April 29, 1919, the United States attorney for the Southern District of California, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 4 dozen bottles of The Crossman Mixture, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Los Angeles, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped on March 5, 1919, by the Wright's Vegetable Pill Co., New York, N. Y., and transported from the State of New York into the State of California, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part: "The Crossman Mixture * * * Recommended for the treatment of not only the active stages of simple Urethritis and of Gonorrhœa, but especially of sub-acute and chronic conditions, as Gleet. * * * The Crossman Mixture for the Treatment of Gonorrhœa and Gleet * * *."

Analysis of a sample made in the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the article consisted essentially of a mixture of volatile oils, including copaiba and cubeb, and alcohol.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that certain therapeutic effects for the treatment of urethritis, gonorrhœa, and gleet, claimed on the labels on the bottles and on the wrapper and in the circular accompanying the article, were false and fraudulent, in that the contents of each and every bottle or package contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the therapeutic effects claimed for it.

On August 27, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7442. Adulteration of tomato purée. U. S. * * * v. 56 Cases * * * of Tomato Purée. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10586. I. S. No. 8831-r. S. No. C-1281.)

On June 12, 1919, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 56 cases, each containing 48 cans of tomato purée, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at National Stock Yards, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about November 25, 1918, and transported from the State of Missouri into the State of Illinois, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part, "True Value Brand Tomato Purée, * * * Packed by the Morgantown Packing Co., Morgantown, Ind."